The People's Korea

No. 1,327 EVERY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 28, 1987 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Secretary Kim Jong Il Felicitated on His 45th Birthday

Secretary Kim Jong Il received messages of greetings or gifts from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of his 45th birthday, Feb. 16.

A gift was presented by Mr. Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the Republic of Cuba.

The messages came from Mr. Nguyen Van Linh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam; Mr. Lansana Conte, President and Head of State of the Republic of Guinea; Mr. Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Mr. France Albert Rene, Secretary-General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front; Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Campuchea; Miss Doi Takako, Chairperson of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Mr. Gildo Gas Peroni, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of San Marino; Mr. Hans I. Kleven, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

The messages extended warmest congratulations to Secretary Kim Jong Il on his birthday.

Warmly wishing Secretary Kim Jong Il good health and a long life, they expressed the belief that the Korean people under his wise guidance will score greater successes in socialist construction and the struggle for peace of the country and its peaceful reunification.

Secretary Kim Jong Il was presented with gifts by Mr. Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the C.C., the Bulgarian Communist Party, and by Mr. Vasile Milea, minister of national defense of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on his birthday.

Secretary's Works Published in Foreign Countries

The works of Secretary Kim Jong Il and the books introducing his revolutionary activities and feats were recently published in various countries.

The Miraisha Publishing House of Japan brought out "Collection of Kim Jong Il's Works" in Japanese on Feb. 11.

Contained in the book are nine works including "On Some Questions in Understanding the Juche Philosophy," "On Correctly Understanding the Originality of Kimilsungism", "On the Juche Idea", "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU", "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea", "On Further Developing Educational Work", and "On Increasing Obedience to Socialist Laws."

In Romania, "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU" was brought out in booklet by the Romanian Political Publishing House.

Meanwhile, the book "Kim Jong Il and Juche Idea" written by Rahajarijafy Remi, editor-in-chief of the Malagasy paper Vaovao N'y Tolom-Bahoaka, was published in Madagascar.

The book "Sagacious Leader Kim Jong Il" was also published in Arabic in Lebanon.

It was written by Abdel Razak Farfour, editor-in-chief and director of the journal of the Yemen Arab Republic Adwa' El Yemen.

The book "Outline of Juche Idea – Practical Philosophy of Love and Unification" authored by Inoue Shuhachi, vice-director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and professor of Rikkyo University, Japan, was brought out by the Yuzankaku Publishing House of Japan.

The Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea (ARIJI) also published the bulletin "Age of Juche" Nos. 15 and 16.

N-S High-Level Talks Offer Supported by Foreign Leaders

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on Feb. 14 expressed support to the initiatives of the DPRK government for the peaceful reunification of Korea, when he met the delegation of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association headed by Yun Gi Jong, finance minister of the DPRK.

Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Fernandes da Graca Machungo on Feb. 11 expressed full support for the DPRK's proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

The Prime Minister, in a meeting with Korean ambassador to his country Cha Myong Guk, said, "The Mozambican government and people have always supported firmly and will support as ever the proposals advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK for the reunification of the country including the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks."

Earlier, 26 Korean residents in the Americas including Kim Gwang Suk, Sonu Hak Won, Choe Hong Hui, Li Sun Hui, Kim Song Rak and So Dong Sun issued a joint statement in support of the DPRK peace proposal, according to New Korea Times published in Canada.

(Continued on page 6, col. 1)

U.S. Senator Calls for "Genuine Democratic Institutions" in S. Korea

A leading U.S. senator has stressed that a genuine democracy could be achieved in south Korea through an electoral system designed "to give the people of the Republic of Korea confidence that the outcome of those elections will reflect their will."

Sen. Alan Cranston (Calif.-Dem), chairman of the Senate foreign relations sub-committee for East Asia and the Pacific, urged in a resolution he submitted to the full session of the Senate on Feb. 17 that freedom of expression, freedom of the press, respect for due process of law, an independent judiciary, an end to the use of torture are necessary conditions for such elections.

Here are excerpts from the "Cranston Resolution":

Whereas large numbers of citizens of the Republic of Korea have expressed dissatisfaction with the severe limits imposed by the authorities in freedom of expression and access to the political process. Now therefore be it resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that

(A) The American people reaffirm our commitment to promoting the development of democracy for all the Korean people.

(B) It is the sense of Congress that

(1) The deep interest of the United States in securing democracy and human rights in the Republic of Korea would best be served by the peaceful establishment of genuine democratic institutions.

(2) The necessary condition for achievement of a genuine democracy is an electoral system designed, by agreement among the south Korean political parties, to give the people of the Republic of Korea confidence that the outcome of those elections will reflect their will and

(3) The necessary conditions of such elections are freedom of expression, freedom of the press, respect for due process of law, an independent judiciary, an end to the use of torture, the release of all political prisoners, the restoration of full political and civil rights and legal implements to guarantee the proper and humane treatment of all political detainees.

Team Spirit 87 May Trigger Real Conflict: Rodong Sinmun

The United States and south Korean authorities on Feb. 19 started the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises with mobilization of more than 200,000 troops, ignoring world-wide denunciation.

Calling upon the entire people in the DPRK to closely watch the moves of the U.S. and south Korean authorities and take full posture for combat mobilization so as to check any surprise attack, Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK C.C., in its editorial dated Feb. 19 said:

The U.S. and south Korean authorities claimed that the Team Spirit joint military exercises are annual "defensive exercises". But this is a brazen-faced sophistry of the U.S. authorities and their lackeys who are engrossed in pursuing the policy of aggression and war.

Team Spirit is a comprehensive preliminary war and nuclear test war for mounting a forestalling attack on the DPRK.

The joint military exercises are also a springboard to hasten the formation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and round off the joint military operation plan against the DPRK and other Asian countries.

Team Spirit in which large forces and combat equipment are mobilized may be turned into a direct military action against the DPRK at any moment.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will be expanded into a global thermonuclear war. Then the United States will be unable to go scot-free.

It is a consistent stand and policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to remove the danger of war, preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and improve and develop north-south relations.

The south Korean authorities are lending a deaf ear to our proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks and staging joint military exercises in subservience to the U.S. policy of aggression and war.

The Chun Doo Hwan junta will surely have to pay to history for its unpardonable manoeuvres to provoke war in Korea in league with the foreign forces, betraying the fellow countrymen.

The south Korean authorities must not serve the United States as a warlike servant but renounce the anti-communist confrontation policy hostile to the fellow countrymen and take the

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

DPRK's Olympic Co-hosting Proposal Supported

The DPRK's proposal for co-hosting '88 Olympic Games with south Korea is winning active response.

The National Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union supported the Olympic co-hosting proposal on Feb. 7.

The report on an enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the Soviet NOC said that the NOC of the Soviet Union supported the proposal of the DPRK and hoped that the International Olympic Committee would find a positive solution at talks with sports personnel of the DPRK and south Korea.

Earlier on Dec. 26 last year, the Soviet paper Sovetskii Sport supported the co-hosting proposal, saying, "Holding the Games in Seoul only will only do irrevocable harm to Korea artificially bisected by the Military Demarcation Line."

Meanwhile, Wei Jizhong, general secretary of the Chinese Olympic Committee, at a joint meeting of the

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Secretary Kim Jong Il's 45th Birthday Marked by Various Celebrations

Various functions to celebrate the 45th birthday of Secretary Kim Jong Il were held in many countries including Peru, Spain, Finland and Japan.

Especially, 150 delegates from 18 Latin American countries participated in a Feb. 5-7 Latin American regional seminar on the Juche idea in Lima, Peru.

At an international seminar in Benin, present was President Mathieu Kerekou of the People's Republic of Benin.

Follow the major celebrations among them:

L. American Regional Juche Seminar in Peru

A Latin American regional seminar on the Juche idea was held with a large attendance in Lima, Peru, from Feb. 5 to 7.

Present at the seminar were 150 delegates from 18 Latin American countries including the presidents of over 20 universities and more than 600 observers. Among them were Carlos Roca, chairman of the International Relations Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru and Genaro Ledesma Izquieta, chairman of the People's Front of Workers, Peasants and Students of Peru and members of the parliament.

After an opening address and congratulatory speeches were made, Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, vice director general of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea and general secretary of the Popular Force Organized in Costa Rica, delivered a keynote report titled "Philosophical Study of the Juche Idea" and Jorge Raso Arasco, president of Inca Garcilaso De La Vega University of Peru, a supplementary report titled "Theory of the Juche Idea and Its Vitality".

Then speeches were made.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung and a letter to Secretary Kim Jong Il were adopted at the seminar.

The seminar also adopted a resolution.

More than 150 Japanese gathered in Tokyo, Japan on Feb. 18 to study the Juche idea.

Resolution at Latin American Regional Seminar on Juche Idea

A resolution on the struggle to create a new independent world and carve out the destiny of mankind in our era under the banner of the Juche idea was adopted at the Latin American regional seminar on the Juche idea held in Lima, Peru from Feb. 5 to 7.

The resolution says:

The seminar was a historical meeting for deeply studying the Juche idea and powerfully displaying its invincible vitality.

The attendants at the seminar affirmed in union that the Juche idea founded by the great President Kim Il Sung is a scientific and universal guiding idea of our era which indicates a true road of building a new world, independent and prosperous, and shaping the destiny of mankind.

The Juche idea today has been further developed and enriched with new principles and theories by respected His Excellency Kim Jong Il, an outstanding thinker and theoretician, and has been systematized into an integral doctrine and brilliantly carried into the reality of Korea by him to bring about a great change.

We attendants at the Latin American regional seminar on the Juche idea, after analysing and appraising the demand of our era for Chajusong and the universal significance of the Juche idea in realising it, resolve as follows:

Firstly, Latin America must be made independent and become a peaceful and prosperous continent.

Secondly, the work of studying and disseminating the Juche idea that reflects the idea of independence must be further organized and activated.

We will make a more systematic study for gaining comprehensive and deeper grasps on the Juche idea, strengthening scientific cooperation in the academic and social circles and among individuals of various countries of Latin America and exchanging valuable experiences with each other.

We will hold scientific seminars on the Juche idea in various forms and ways while forming many new Juche idea study organizations with countries, universities and scientific research centres as units.

Faculties and chairs of universities and research centres will strive to carry out the study and lecture of the Juche idea by including them in the teaching program in conformity with their conditions.

Thirdly, we should study the Juche idea and make active contributions to the creation of a new independent life.

Fourthly, the people of all countries should unite on the principle of Chajusong and actively support and encourage all the progressive movements for defending Chajusong.

The resolution in the name of the seminar extends full support and encouragement to the just cause of the Korean people for realising the independent and peaceful reunification of their country by means of founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Int'l Juche Seminar in Benin

An international seminar on the Juche-oriented idea of the press and the role of mass communication was held in Cotonou, Benin from Feb. 13 to 14.

Mathieu Kerekou, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, President of the People's Republic of Benin and Chairman of the National Executive Council, met representatives of various countries who attended the seminar and made a speech before them.

Stressing the particularly important significance of the international seminar, he said:

We the Third World people should learn from Korea.

The Juche idea, first of all, makes everything serve man, centering on man, and helps solve all problems with the role of man as the main.

I visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in December last year.

In this course, I was simply astonished at the changed reality of Korea.

Korea is, indeed, a great country guided by the great leader.

The Third World countries should learn from Korea and build themselves so wonderfully.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il are truly respected by the people of the Third World countries.

We came back from Korea after learning a method of building a country in keeping with our specific conditions as she did.

The journalists should work actively to make Korea's experience and achievements known well in Africa and the Third World countries.

No success can be expected, if the people are not awakened and organized. Korea has built herself into such a wonderful country because this problem has been solved most correctly.

Attending the seminar were Martin Dohou Azonhiho, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Press and Propaganda Commission of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, on behalf of the Benin President, and delegates of journalists of various countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe including Benin, Burundi, Guinea, Mali, Ghana, Central Africa, India and Malta.

An opening address was made by Houdou Ali, member of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and minister of Information and Communications of Benin who was honorary chairman of the preparatory committee of the seminar.

At the seminar the chairman of the Journalists Association of Benin who is chairman of the preparatory committee of the seminar, made a keynote report under the headline "Founding of Juche-Oriented Idea of the Press and Its Shining Inheritance and Development" and then Choe Gwan Hong, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, made a supplementary report.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung and a letter to Secretary Kim Jong Il were adopted at the seminar.

At the end of the seminar the Benin government gave a reception for the delegates.

(Continued on page 3)

EDITORIAL

Washington Should Stop Nuclear Testing

The United States has conducted two underground nuclear tests this year on Feb. 3 and 11, ignoring calls by the world's peace-loving people to end nuclear testing.

It is clear that nuclear testing will not contribute to world peace and security.

If nuclear war is to be avoided and world peace secured, it is important that nuclear tests are outlawed. As long as nuclear weapons exist on the planet, mankind will live in the shadow of nuclear war. The promotion of nuclear arms reduction leading to the total abolition of nuclear weapons is essential if mankind is to escape from the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union announced its unilateral freeze on nuclear testing on Aug. 6, 1985, and urged the United States to follow suit. The United States, however, has conducted 21 nuclear tests over the last year and a half and plans to have another four this coming March.

In early February, Washington announced that it would not sign a pact of a South Pacific nuclear free zone.

These actions by the United States vividly demonstrate that it is seeking to build up its nuclear arsenal and is stearing a course towards nuclear war.

The Reagan administration's insistence that nuclear tests will continue has become the target of a great deal of criticism even within the United States. An unprecedentedly large demonstration took place at a test site in Nevada and Democrats in the House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling on the government to stop nuclear testing.

An international forum called "For a Nuclear-Free World, for the Survival of Humanity" held in Moscow from Feb. 14 to 16 drew world-wide attention. It was attended by 1,000 people from 80 countries, including the DPRK. Forum delegates included a wide variety of people from all walks of life – generals, religious leaders, scientists, artists, historians and businessmen.

At the forum, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev called for extended cooperation in the humanitarian field to create human guarantees for peace. He also called for an end to the arms race which, he said, would condemn billions of innocent people to the death sentence. His call was shared by most forum delegates.

The Reagan administration should listen to the voices of the world's peace-loving people who call for an end to the nuclear arms race and for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

It should also abandon nuclear testing along with its dangerous plans for its "Strategic Defense Initiative." Nuclear testing and the deployment of space weapons will only increase the possibility of nuclear war.

It should seek ways of abolishing nuclear weapons, the root cause of nuclear war, rather than seeking ways of developing newer weapons. If we do not have nuclear weapons we will not have a nuclear war.

We hope that common sense will prevail and the U.S. will wake up to the fact that by its thoughtless aggressive behaviour it is endangering not only the lives of its own citizens but the future of human life on this planet.

Kim Jong Il the People's Leader (3)

At the Dawn of the Day

(Continued from No. 1,325 issue of The People's Korea)

It was morning when the young dear leader, together with his sister, was going to kindergarten for the first time after the demise of his mother, Kim Jong Suk.

The kindergarten teacher went outside the gate as she used to do when it was time for Kim Jong Il and his sister to come. Tinged autumnal leaves of roadside trees fell in ones and twos and were scattered by the wind. After the death of Kim Jong Suk it was also a melancholy sight.

After a while she heard the dear leader say "Teacher" in a despondent voice from behind her.

She looked round and saw her pupil who suddenly appeared to be a grown-up now, which made her heart deep with sorrow once more.

Both the relative and the teacher stood silently for a while feeling a lump in their throat.

Now the dear leader said, "Teacher, please take my sister in your arms." The teacher quickly took the little girl from the arms of the relative.

"Teacher, now your burden has become heavier," the relative said with tears in her voice and, unable to continue any longer, turned round and walked away along the sloping road.

The young sister of Kim Jong Il now held in the arms of the teacher rubbed her cheek against the face of the teacher, ready to start crying. The teacher bit her lip to the point of bleeding, to keep back her tears, but she couldn't.

Seeing this, the dear leader grasped the hand of the teacher and said: "Teacher, please don't weep. If you weep, my sister will also weep. I don't cry lest my sister should weep."

He added that if his sister cried, his father would be worried. The sorrow of the teacher, however great, could hardly be compared to the pains and sorrows of the young dear leader. He was enduring the sharp pain and grief in silence for fear that he might cause anxiety to his father.

Moved deeply by his high attitude, the teacher sobbed bitterly without making a sound. The sincere attitude of the dear leader to attend on his father well and to care for his safety in place of his late mother touched her beyond measure.

In the boy's heart there brooded the noble idea and a high sense of responsibility that it was his duty to do what his mother had left unfinished in assisting the great leader. His mother had been faithful at all times doing everything for the health and safety of his father who worked day and night without rest or sleep shouldering the heavy burden of building a new country.

The General would only go to bed before daybreak. So, Kim Jong Suk would pace quietly under the windows of his bedroom at dawn driving away the noisy sparrows with a long pole so that he might have a sound sleep even for a short while. After she had passed away sparrows again began to gather in the trees beneath the windows and twitter noisily every early morning.

The General, who could not be consoled, would be awakened by the chirping of the birds even from his short sleep in the morning.

Then, one early morning this noisy chattering of the birds could be heard no more. The father leader thought it very strange and was coming out of the room when he stopped short on the threshold. Unexpectedly, his son was driving away the birds walking on tiptoe under the windows with the very pole which his mother had been using.

The father leader stood nailed to the spot watching his son silently for a long time before he called him to come near. The lower parts of the trousers of his son were wet with morning dew. Fingering the wet clothes, the father remained lost in thought for a while, then he said, "Now you are a full-grown person!" while patting his head.

Time passed by, but the father and son remained standing there endlessly. They were silent, but in those moments there was a communion of hearts which was more eloquent and warmer than thousands of words.

As seen above, the dear leader inherited from his mother a heart of loyalty to the General which she had left unfulfilled.

The young dear leader's devotion to his father was unexcelled.

It was the late afternoon of the 31st of December that year. All pupils were leaving the kindergarten for home, and Kim Jong Il was the last to leave. When he was in the hallway, he whispered into the ear of the teacher, "Teacher, please come to my home this evening without fail."

The dear leader took the teacher by the hand and urged her to go to his house. When they came to the residence, she found many children's shoes in the hallway. "This is the last day of the year and so the General's relations must have come for a visit with their children." Thus thinking, the teacher was stepping into the hall, when she heard a stentorian voice from inside, "Has the teacher come?"

The next moment the fatherly leader whom she had been longing to meet came out with his little daughter in his arms. She humbly bowed to him. "Come in, please," the fatherly leader said delightedly.

When she entered a room together with Kim Jong Il in the wake of the fatherly leader, she was taken aback. She saw in the room not the General's relations but her own pupils and their mothers.

Seeing her standing in bewilderment, the fatherly leader glanced at his son delightedly, saying, "This New Year's Eve party has been organized by our Jong Il by himself without telling me beforehand. I really did not know such a big party would be given. Our Jong Il is bold, I can tell you. It's a grand feast, indeed!"

Then, turning to the teacher, he said, "Teacher, now the children and their mothers have all gathered here, so please see that they make merry." With this, with his daughter in his arms he went to a chair in a corner of the room and sat down.

The teacher was not prepared for this, so she stood riveted to the spot with a blush not knowing what to do to begin with.

Noticing the confusion of the teacher, the dear leader quickly took her towards the piano and suggested to her in a whisper to start with the *Song of Roll Call*. Only now the teacher braced herself up, and played on the piano the *Song of Roll Call*.

"Kim Jong Il, Kim Jong Il, where are you?"

"Here, here, here I am," the young dear leader sang in reply with a radiant smile. His voice was fruity and his movements were brisk and rhythmic.

The significant New Year's Eve was drawing to a close. According to the suggestions of the dear leader, the party proceeded gaily with the singing of solos, duet dancing and comic chats making people happy with laughter that shook the room. The fatherly leader loudly applauded every item with delight.

At the sight of his father gladdened and pleased, the dear leader sang songs and performed dances with greater zest. All children were making merry in the presence of their mothers. Who could ever say that at this hour the young dear leader did not feel a yearning for his mother?

But he did not betray his feelings in the least but saw to it that the New Year's Eve party progressed smoothly. This touched the hearts of the adults present.

The mothers were more than fully aware why the young dear leader gave the party in his house. He did so because he wanted his father to see the outgoing year come to an end and greet the New Year joyfully.

The mothers concealed their tears as they looked at the dear leader who at such a tender age took the place of his mother in consoling his father.

The old year thus went out leaving behind an indelible memory in the hearts of people and the first morning of the new year 1950 began to dawn.

At early hours of the morning when adults and children were not yet awake from their sound sleep, the father leader came out to the skating ground in the neighbourhood and taught his son how to skate.

Following his son, the father leader meticulously instructed him to bend himself forward a little more or to race on with his hands clasped behind his back after developing some speed so as to increase his speed.

Watching his son with satisfaction, who was circling the rink with great dash, the father leader said joyfully:

"You look like a swallow that has come from the south to celebrate the New Year Day!"

People opened the windows to greet the dawn of the New Year Day and the scene that struck their eyes at first moved their hearts deeply. The stirring scene of the first morning of the new year when the son and the father were so considerate to each other moved them deeply. Everyone wished the fatherly leader a happy New Year, a long life and a good health.

Soon the sun began to rise in the east and the white snow turned light pink reflecting the morning glow. The snow powder glittering in the sunlight formed a beautiful rainbow on every branch of trees.

The father leader and the young dear leader with his skates slung over his shoulder walked past slowly under it.

The sun threw brilliant rays on all the universe, setting off the beautiful scenery of the new morning with a still more clear and vivid colour. It was as though the sun wanted to preserve the lofty and pure picture of the scene in this land for ever.

(To be continued)

Educational Aid Sent for Children of Koreans in Japan

President Kim Il Sung sent 153,550,000 yen (in Japanese currency) to the Korean residents in Japan for the development of the democratic national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

The latest instalment has brought the total amount of educational aid fund and stipend sent in 103 instalments to 38,142,552,433 yen (in Japanese currency).

(Continued from page 2)

Lecture Meeting in Japan

A lecture meeting on the Juche idea was held on Feb. 18 in Tokyo, Japan, with more than 150 attendants including Vice Chairman Ichikawa Makoto of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace in Korea and Director General Kajitani Yoshihisa of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange.

The lecture was co-sponsored by the International Institute of the Juche Idea and the Kanto regional society for the study of the Juche idea.

At the meeting, Professor Kamakura Takao at Saitama University gave a lecture on the significance of "For the Complete Victory of Socialism," a policy speech by President Kim Il Sung.

Other Countries

A meeting was held on Feb. 7 in Valletta under the co-sponsorship of the Malta National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea and the Malta-Korea Friendship Association, according to the KCNA report on Feb. 17.

Earlier, celebration meetings were held at the Association for the Promotion of Austria-the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Relations and at the Yemen-Korea Friendship Revolutionary Ironware Factory.

Meanwhile, a Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibition and a film show were held in Mauritius, a celebration in Finland, and a Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibition in Spain, the KCNA reported on Feb. 16

Secret Camp of Mt. Paekdu Built As It Had Been

The secret camp of Mt. Paekdu has been successfully built as it had been and opened.

The secret camp is the fountain-head of the revolution where there was the headquarters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the latter half of the 1930s and the first half of the 1940s when the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle was entering a new stage of development; it is a time-honoured holy land where a firm guarantee was provided for the brilliant inheritance of the revolutionary cause of Juche and its final victory.

The secret camp is associated with imperishable revolutionary exploits performed by President Kim Il Sung in leading the Korean revolution as a whole centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a brilliant victory after the historic Nanhutou meeting.

In the secret camp there is the log cabin of the headquarters where President Kim Il Sung had been energetically leading the military-political activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the people in the homeland. Also preserved there are many revolutionary mementoes including the room of guardsmen.

Preserved as they were in the secret camp are a simple log cabin where Secretary Kim Jong Il was born and grew, experiencing the arduous trial of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and other precious materials.

On Feb. 11 a grand ceremony was held on the spot to open the secret camp of Mt. Paekdu.

S. Korea: Human Rights Come to the Boil

With momentum given by the torture death of Pak Chong Chol, a student of prestigious Seoul National University, the human rights issue in south Korea has been brought to light and refocused on by the world-wide media.

The junta of Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, which has neither gained popularity nor legitimacy since its rise to power in a bloody crackdown in Kwangju, now faces another crucial challenge of the silent majority – the "middle class" – which is getting more and more critical of the repressive regime and its human rights violations.

Here are three articles which recently appeared in leading Western journals on the recent political situation in south Korea:

Human Rights on the Boil

NEWSWEEK, Feb. 16

A few years ago Lee Chung Ja would have described herself as a "typical housewife" – traditional, apolitical, content with the status quo. The furies of South Korean politics have changed all that. Her oldest child is in prison for taking part in an antigovernment demonstration, her second is engaged in student protests that could land her there as well and Lee is already fearful for her third child, who plans to enroll in college later this year. Lee has become more than an anxious parent. She is a leader of the Family Movement Council for the Realization of Democracy, an organization of 5,000 family members of political prisoners and fugitives – and a staunch foe of the Seoul government. "My worries about my children will never cease," she says, "until real democracy is established in Korea."

Few middle-class Koreans have become as outspokenly critical of the government as Lee. Fear for their own children and anger over human-rights abuses, however have prompted an increasing number of them to withhold support from President Chun Doo Hwan, if not openly back the opposition movement against Chun's military-sponsored rule. These feelings have intensified since last month, after authorities admitted that Park Chong Chol, a student at Seoul National University, was killed when his neck was crushed against a bathtub rim while police were questioning him using water-immersion torture. "There was little solid proof of torture before," says Lee Shin Ja, the mother of another jailed student demonstrator. "Now people have had to believe it, and they're really angry. "By estranging more of South Korea's middle class – which accounts for as much as 70 percent of the country's 40 million people – Park's death has caused the government's popularity to drop precipitously. And the quick turnabout could thwart Chun's efforts to push through plans to help keep his coterie in power.

Though Chun has pledged to step down after his current term expires a year from now, he has resisted the opposition's call for constitutional reform that would allow direct presidential elections. Instead, the Seoul government has proposed a cabinet system led by a prime minister elected by the National Assembly, under whose complex election rules Chun's party would almost surely maintain control. With a shrewd mix of physical force and political maneuvering that exploited the divisions within the opposition, Chun's government managed to away popular opinion against them over the past year. Violent incidents masterminded by activists on the far-left fringe, starting with a riot in Inchon last April, have also kept most middle-class Koreans from becoming more sympathetic with radical forms of protest. Outrage over Park's death could do more than erode government gains; it could alienate more members of the middle class, some of whom already resent the authorities for ignoring their concerns – not just about their children, but jobs and housing as well. They have vowed to make their voices heard: "I'd like to remind all politicians," says Chung Myong Ja, a housewife in Seoul, "that parents have a considerable influence as voters in the next elections."

Mindful of that, the government has moved to repair the damage. Chun has expressed his "profound regret" over the killing, and last week Seoul announced plans to form a human-rights commission and to adopt a series of reforms that would bar nighttime interrogations or arrests without warrants. At the same time, the government seems determined to prevent disorder. Late last week thousands of riot police clashed with protesters in Seoul, some of whom defied a government ban by staging a rally outside the city's Myongdong Cathedral, where a memorial service for Park was held. Nor are the dissidents ready to relent; they plan more demonstrations next month after students return from winter vacation. South Korea seems headed for renewed confrontation – and this time part of the silent majority may join the chorus of dissent.

New Life for Korean Dissidents

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, Feb. 23

South Korean dissidents, aroused by the fatal torture by police of a student activist, will make human-rights abuses the catalyst for a new protest drive to compel President Chun to accelerate political reform. The U.S., a close ally, will raise its own voice for change.

For most of this winter, Chun has held the upper hand over critics in the heated debate over constitutional reform – opponents demand direct presidential elections when Chun steps down in 1988; he plans a parliamentary system that foes say insures his supporters control. Using tough security measures and shrewd divide-and-conquer political tactics, Chun seemed to have disheartened dissenters. Now, the torture incident is providing opposition leaders with a fresh rallying point – human rights. Even members of the country's "silent majority," heretofore turned off by the radical rhetoric of antigovernment militants, are seen ready to participate in the new round of protests. Chun won't hesitate to crack down. Mass roundups and house arrests aimed at thwarting demonstrations over the torture case underscore his determination. At the same time, Chun has fired top police officers involved in the affair and may create a human-rights protection office. That won't be enough. The issue will be a focus of debate in the National Assembly. Secretary of State Shultz, set to visit in early March, will underline U.S. hopes for stronger democratic institutions. Yet compromise will be elusive. Chun will resist. More unrest is inevitable, a peaceful transfer of power more unlikely.

S. Korea's Angry Parents

FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Feb. 19 (Excerpts)

Squatting on a traffic island wiping his streaming eyes, a middle aged Korean looked up as two Western correspondents headed past him through a mist of teargas. "I'm sorry," he said simply, as if apologising for the spectacle of riot policemen dispersing demonstrators from a downtown Seoul street. There were few other apologies on 7 February, however. And least of all from a government whose stifling of a mass memorial service for police torture victim Park Chong Chol underlined once again the uncompromising nature of South Korean politics.

Park's death in a police interrogation room has been a major blow to President Chun Doo Hwan's administration, setting back its political timetable by several months and raising new questions over the alleged widespread abuse of police powers. But government and ruling Democratic Justice Party leaders have shown no signs of relenting in their campaign against leftists or in their refusal to bend on the issue of what form of government should be adopted when Chun steps down early next year.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) appears determined to keep the human-rights issue on the boil, now that it has won back some of the initiative it lost in the latter months of last year. Political analysts say they expect the pressure to be maintained until next month when university students return after their winter recess and take up the slack on the streets.

Dissident leader Kim Dae Jung, who was placed under house arrest the day before the rally, claimed Park's death had touched a raw nerve among the country's middle class, which up to now has remained unmoved by the opposition's calls for more concerted anti-government action.

While the analysts believe it is too early to get an accurate reading of middle-class feelings, they say the potential does exist for a broader-based reaction to the government's crackdown. "Human rights is much more potent and more likely to excite interest – particularly among people who have children in colleges and universities – than esoteric arguments about what form of democratic government should be adopted," a diplomat said.

Opposition and church sources said at least 238 people were detained illegally between last October and 15 January, 168 of whom were either later placed under formal arrest or were transferred for prosecution. Among the remaining 70 detainees, 24 are said to be in the custody of the National Police and 18 are reported to be held by other security agencies. The whereabouts of the other 28 are still unknown.

Claims of illegalities centre on a wide range of complaints, including alleged failure of police to serve arrest warrants or allow legal counsel, and detention past the 48-hour period when suspects should either be released or placed under formal arrest. Some South Korean critics claim the police crackdown is taking on a sinister appearance, not because of how many people have died, but because of the way security agencies go about their work.

Observers noted that shortly after the NKDP issued its statement on the 238 detainees, prosecutors announced they had formally indicted 26 alleged pro-communist radicals, many of whom had been held since mid-October. Among them was former National Chemical Workers Union official Kim Song Sik, 29, who had been detained without charge for 57 days.

Sources involved in human-rights issues said 750 people were sentenced on politically related charges during the late president Park Chung Hee's 18 years in power. In the six years under Chun, that figure is put at close to 7,000, with an estimated 1,900 still in detention.

Only Park Chong Chol and a 1983 fraud suspect are officially acknowledged to have died in police hands since 1981, but attention has been refocused in recent days on the discovery of the body of a Seoul National University (SNU) student in November 1985 and the deaths in June 1986 of another SNU student and a labour activist – all of them officially described as suicides.

The NKDP submitted a report to the Justice Ministry on the three cases after its own investigation turned up evidence suggesting that none of the three could have taken their own lives.

Although there is no breakdown to separate human-rights complaints made against the police from those made against individuals or companies, official figures show that 560 such complaints were made to prosecution offices during 1986. Of these, 100 culminated in court trials and another 90 ended in payment of compensation. Even if only a fraction of the total number involved police, it throws a cloud of doubt over claims that Park's death was the result of an isolated incident.

Whether the new directives will be adhered to remains to be seen, but critics find little comfort in the government's announced intention to form a special commission on human rights. What disturbs critics is the fact that the commission is only charged with reviewing current procedures and practices, and not with investigating specific cases or looking into the wider question of police interrogation methods.

More than 1,000 south Korean youths march in a street of Seoul on Feb. 7 in a bid to attend a memorial service for the death by torture of a student of Seoul National University last month, Jan. 14. They are carrying a placard reading "We want to live in a nation free of torture." (Reuter)

Head of North Korean Drifters Guilty of Immoral Conducts

—CPRF Sternly Warns Japan over the Boat Case—

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on Feb. 13 published a statement in connection with the fact that the south Korean authorities have induced and spirited to south Korea the people aboard a ship belonging to Chongjin Port when it drifted to Japan and are now using them in a malicious smear campaign against the DPRK.

The statement reads:

The south Korean puppets have induced and spirited to south Korea the people aboard a ship belonging to our Chongjin Port when it drifted to Japan and are now using them in a malicious smear campaign against our Republic.

They are resorting to base intrigues in pursuance of an insidious political purpose, advertising them as "exiles" who deserted the DPRK and even misleading the public opinion with the lie that they went to south Korea of their own "free will."

But they must know clearly that they cannot conceal truth with a false propaganda full of lies and fabrications nor can they get anything from it.

The puppets' claim that the people of our side are "exiles" who sought asylum at their "free will" is a preposterous jargon which is utterly alien to fact.

As we have stated time and again, the drift of the "J-Dan 9082" belonging to our Chongjin Port and the people aboard it to the Japanese coast was not by their "free will" but an accident caused by an engine trouble.

This was clearly proved when the competent Japanese authorities confirmed and announced after the boat was drifted to Japan that the engine of the boat was out of order and that those aboard it had no intention to seek asylum in Japan or in south Korea.

This was also made clear by the Japanese newspaper Fukui on Jan. 24 which conveyed the true desire of those aboard our boat, who said: "We are so homesick that we want to go back to the DPRK".

Such is the case, but the puppets are trying to label the people of our side as "exiles."

The sophism that the eleven people of our side went to south Korea of their own accord is also a fraud reversing black and white completely.

The people of our side persistently refused to go to south Korea, saying that, if Japanese authorities sent them to south Korea, they would drown themselves. When they were transferred to Taiwan they also categorically opposed to be sent to south Korea. This intention of theirs was made clear when they arrived at the Kimpo Airport on Feb. 8. Kim Man Chol openly stated at a "press interview" that originally they had not wanted to come to south Korea.

The spiriting of our people to south Korea was entirely allurement and abduction in which the Japanese reactionaries and south Korean puppets conspired. This was a highway robbery in broad daylight which is contrary to international usage and humanitarian principles.

By mobilizing south Korean diplomatic and consular officers in Japan and Taiwan the puppets started brainwashing and persistently acted upon them to entice and buy over them and take them away. And, with the wholesale mobilization of tricksters and agents, the puppets made them carry out an inducement and abduction operation by appeasement, threat and blackmail, shuttling between Japan and Taiwan like mad dogs.

This despicable act of the south Korean puppets can not but invite derision and curse from the public as a base act of hooligans bereft of elementary human reason.

We cannot overlook particularly that the south Korean hooligans staged a farce of "welcoming" Kim Man Chol, a depraved wretch and a criminal, and made him slander our socialist system.

Kim Man Chol is a moral degenerate who had illicit intimacy with Choe Bong Rye, wife of his younger brother, for 4 to 5 years, so he was denounced as a human waste for such immoral act by neighbours and he is a criminal who attempted to poison his wife to death.

With a presentiment of the exposure of his attempted murder, he enticed families of his younger brother's wife and his adopted son who could know his initimacy with her and crime to go aboard the ship while he was on duty on Jan. 14 and attempted to escape toward Wonsan.

But, the ship reached the Japanese coast, while drifting on the East Sea owing to the engine trouble and unfavourable weather condition.

Kim Man Chol claims in Japan and south Korea that his sister-in-law is his wife, her children are his and her brothers and sister are his wife's brothers and sister. But this is a sheer lie.

Thus, Kim Man Chol is a human derelict and a swindler bereft of elementary ethics and morality.

The puppets are raising shouts of joy after taking such a criminal to south Korea and using him in a false propaganda against our Republic. This discloses that the puppets themselves are depraved moral derelicts, human rubbish and criminals.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland considers this cursed criminal act of the Chun Doo Hwan clique to be an intolerable for further aggravating the north-south relations and heightening tensions in the country and a vicious challenge to the desire of the fellow-countrymen for peace and peaceful reunification, and bitterly denounces them.

It is not accidental that the south Korean puppets induced and spirited our side's people by brigandish means and are getting feverish in using them for anti-communist confrontation.

South Korean puppets are now undergoing a serious political crisis.

They are panic-stricken in face of the powerful anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the south Korean students and people which is gaining strength entering this year following last year. Furthermore, the south Korean situation is on the brink of explosion with the case of murder of Seoul university student Pak Jong Chol by torture as an occasion.

Driven into a blind alley, the puppets are trying to find a way out in intensifying the anti-communist, anti-DPRK smear campaign after inducing and abducting our people.

But, the destiny of the south Korean puppets is already on the decline and their destruction is only a matter of time.

The Chun Doo Hwan puppet clique must bear full responsibility for rendering the situation of the country more strained and bringing the situation to a dangerous phase by committing the dastardly act of abducting fellow countrymen.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we sternly warn the Japanese authorities, too.

The Japanese authorities should have settled the incident fairly in accordance with humanitarianism and international usage.

The Japanese authorities, just as they had conspired in the Kim Dae Jung kindnapping case, joined in the international terrorism this time by zealously helping and backing the south Korean puppets in abducting fellow countrymen.

We will never overlook the fact that the Japanese reactionary authorities handed over our people to the south Korean puppets, shutting their eyes to our just demands and to the goodwill we have shown.

The south Korean puppets must send back our people unconditionally and immediately before the situation takes a more serious turn.

If the south Korean puppets use them in the anti-DPRK smear campaign, failing to send them back in defiance of our repeated warnings, they will have to bear full responsibility for all consequences arising therefrom.

(KCNA)

Two Kims Demand to Revise Constitution by June

In their joint statement issued on Feb. 13, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, south Korea's best known dissident leaders, put forth a 5-point proposal in which they demanded that constitutional revision take place by June and presidential and parliamentary elections by late fall at the latest.

Kim Young Sam in his separate interview with reporters said that the recent anti-American sentiment seen in some segments of south Korean society results from the steady U.S. support for the government.

The two Kims also called for talks between "real forces" of the rival parties, which mean Chun Doo Hwan, Roh Tae U, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, to break the present stalemate over the constitutional revision issue.

They repeated the opposition call for a national referendum on government power structure though the ruling camps have already refused to accept it as "unconstitutional."

Kim Young Sam, quoting an expert view, said that a plebiscite could be held as constitutional in accordance with Chapter 47 of the constitution, a clause on a referendum for important policy issued.

The joint statement was read by Kim Young Sam in a news conference held at the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy that day.

Kim Dae Jung was placed under house arrest again on Feb. 12 and met reporters at his house to have an interview.

Apart from these demands, the two Kims called for: 1) amnesty for political prisoners and an end to suppression of mass media and to infringement on human rights including illegal arrest and torture; 2) suspension of the forcible implementation of a cabinet government system.

Analysts say that the call for a plebiscite is aimed at preventing possibility that the ruling Democratic Justice Party from pushing through the national assembly its own constitutional amendment bill featuring a cabinet government system instead of a direct presidential election which the NKDP demands.

There has been growing speculation in these days that the ruling party would defend the present constitution if rival parties fail to produce a compromise plan on the issue of constitutional revision, though DJP chairman Ro Tae U denied it.

Brief News From Seoul

Period Designated for End to Torture

The period from Feb. 9 to Mar. 3 has been designated as a "Period of National Determination to Expulse Torture and Achieve Democracy" to pay respects to the soul of Pak Chong Chol, a college student who died while being interrogated and tortured by police last month.

This decision was taken by advisors and co-chairmen of the Preparatory Committee for Pan-National Memorial Service for Pak Chong Chol on Feb. 9.

The decision followed a harsh clampdown by about 72,000 armed police on memorial rallies across south Korea on Feb. 7, which had been sponsored by the committee.

A statement issued by the committee said that the period, in addition to being for paying tribute to Pak, was also aimed at expelling torture and achieving democracy.

Meanwhile, the committee which consists of more than 60,000 members from religious and dissident groups and the main opposition party, made public on Feb. 17 a plan to hold a big street demonstration on Mar. 3, which falls on the 49th day after Pak's death, a Buddhist service day for the dead.

The committee said that the planned "Great March for an End to Torture, for Democratization and National Peace" would be a demonstration of the people's resolve.

Demonstrators Can't Graduate from Univs.

In a move to halt the endless cycle of student activism on the campuses, the Seoul authorities are expected to take a strict measure to prevent university students participating in anti-government demonstrations from graduating from their schools.

This was made clear by the minister of education on Feb. 18, when he addressed the presidents and deans of south Korea's 114 universities and colleges in their annual meeting.

He was quoted as saying, "From now on, school regulations should be applied strictly so that those students who engage in student activism such as demonstrations, considering it to be their business, may not be allowed to graduate without impunity."

Government-Sponsored Forced Labor Camp

A state-sponsored welfare facility for homeless people in the port city, Pusan, has been revealed to be a forced labour camp, where its director stuffed his own pockets and enslaved the inmates.

The case came to light on Jan. 17 and a probe team led by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party disclosed that as many as 513 people had died over the past 12 years and 95 of them in 1986, adding that their corpses had disappeared.

Pak In Gun, director of the Brother's Welfare Centre, arbitrarily employed violence and atrocious acts to make the inmates obey his orders.

The NKDP claimed that the inmates who were taken to the facility and confined against their will were tortured and exploited.

"This is not a welfare facility, but a private prison to squeeze governmental subsidies by housing people like slaves," an inmate was quoted as saying.

The government has granted some two billion won (about $23.4 million) in subsidies to the center every year.

Pak was honored with the Civil Service Merit, Tongbaek Medal in 1984 for his "outstanding" contribution to caring for helpless people.

S. Korean Univ. Poll Supports Reunification

The Dec. 1, 1986 issue of Sungdae Sinmun, Sung Kyun Kwan University's student newspaper carried the results of a poll on students' attitudes towards the present situation in south Korea.

The poll canvased a sample of 400 students and received 295 replies to its questionaire.

The results revealed that 61.3% were in favor of reunification and were critical of government tactics calculated to perpetuate the division of the country.

Subjects included in the questionaire were:

1) The campus situation in 1986 – military education at the university, students' activities in rural areas, the students committee, the students' movement in general, the Asian Games and a university measure to close a school during the Games;

2) The present situation on the Korean Peninsula – Student attitudes towards the ruling and opposition parties, state policy towards the masses, the present political situation and constitutional revision.

3) Attitudes towards the U.S. and the government's reunification policy.

4) Political reform.

Based on an analysis of the data received the paper drew the conclusion that distrust of the ruling party was widespread as a result of its misrule and suppression. Coupled with this was an increased desire for the masses to hold power.

95.8% of those questioned expressed their distrust of the ruling party. Of these, 70.44% said they had absolutely no trust in the ruling party, 25.4% said they had almost no trust and only 3.6% said they had any trust at all.

As a result of the confrontation between the opposition and ruling parties, 95.5% viewed the present political climate as "critical". 88% said they were doubtful that agreement on constitutional revision would be reached. Of these, 34.2% thought agreement was absolutely impossible and 49.1% thought it was almost impossible.

87.7% said that they distrusted the mass media and 85.6% said that the general situation in south Korea had not improved since the Asian Games.

85.6% said they did not regard the U.S. as an ally and 86.3% believed that the U.S. did nothing to facilitate the introduction of democracy. The paper pointed out that anti-Americanism was the prominent sentiment among students and cited the fact that only 2.7% of respondents saw the U.S. as an ally, to support this claim.

However, 80.6% felt that a policy of reunification based on the masses should be pursued, in contrast to only 3.3% who felt that anti-communism should be a feature of government policy.

92.8% were of the opinion that the government was pursuing a policy of national division and anti-communism. 62% felt that there was no intention to seek reunification and 36.5% believed that foreign forces represented a major obstacle to reunification.

The following suggestions were made, concerning the reunification issue:

1) the cancellation of anti-communism as state policy,

2) free discussion of reunification by the public,

3) the resumption of north-south dialogues and the development of mutual respect,

4) the withdrawal of foreign forces from Korea.

80.6% saw reunification as being impossible as long as the present regime continued with its policies.

47.4% of respondents demanded political reform in order to end the present political and social unrest.

84.5% said they thought revolution was a distinct possibility and 86% agreed that the popular masses should be the major component of the power structure.

58.9% believed that the U.S. was trying to suppress revolution in south Korea. The most important precondition of revolution was thought to be national consciousness.

The editorial board of the paper drew the conclusion that the present structure in south Korea is supported by the ruling system and the presence of foreign forces. It advocated solution through political reform.

About 60 women of south Korea's various human rights groups are demonstrating in front of a police office in Seoul on Jan. 22 to protest about the death by torture of a student activist by police. The placard reads "Revive My Son." (Reuter)

(Continued from page 1)

The France-Korea Friendship Association, the French Committee to Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the French Committee for Recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on Jan. 19 made public a joint statement in support of the proposal for north-south talks. The statement said, "France must not be indifferent to the danger of a war in this area (Korea) expanding into a world-wide nuclear war."

The Patan District Committee of the Nepalese World Peace Committee, Nepalese Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee, Nepalese Committee for International Day of Human Rights, Nepalese Peace Committee and National Press Club of Nepal in their joint statement expressed support to the proposal and demanded the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and lethal weapons from south Korea.

Seminars on the policy speech of President Kim Il Sung were held recently in different countries, such as Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda, and the attendants of these seminars highly supported the new proposal.

Supporters of the proposal include:

Georges Hawi, General Secretary of the C.C., the Lebanese Communist Party; Thomas Ronstrom, co-chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People; the Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; the November 14 Mechanized Brigade of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Guinea-Bissau; GDR paper Neues Deutschland; Yugoslav papers Dnevnik and Politika; Nepalese paper Fulbari; and Malian paper L'Essor.

S. Korea's Nat'l Survey Finds Popular Distrust & Discontent with Chun Junta

(Continued from the previous issue)

The results of the final part of the national survey conducted by the pro-government Kyunghyang Daily from Sept. 15-19, 1985, appear below.

Publication of the survey was suppressed because it proved to be unfavorable to the Chun Doo Hwan dictatorship.

However, the "Monthly Review of Korean Affairs" published by the Virginia-based Council for Democracy in Korea managed to obtain the results and carried a complete translation of the original survey in its October 1986 issue.

How do you view the non-institutional public activities of such democratic opposition groups as the Council for the Promotion of Democracy?

	Should be Stopped	Should be Curtailed	Unavoidable Under Current Political Situation	Not Important	Don't Know
	11.5	25.2	27.8	10.0	25.5
Age					
20-29	8.4	23.8	30.5	10.2	27.0
30-39	10.8	24.2	31.2	10.8	23.1
40-49	15.5	27.5	26.5	7.5	23.0
50-59	13.2	25.2	25.2	13.2	23.2
Over 60	14.3	28.6	10.0	7.1	40.0
Educational Level					
Elementary School	12.1	16.8	12.1	9.8	49.1
Junior High School	11.7	27.8	20.3	4.4	33.8
High School	12.0	28.8	29.3	9.6	20.3
College	9.7	22.7	46.8	15.3	5.6
Class Position					
Upper	8.0	16.0	52.0	16.0	8.0
Upper Middle	9.0	28.1	36.0	11.2	15.7
Middle	10.8	24.9	29.7	11.9	22.7
Low Middle	11.5	27.4	26.5	6.2	28.3
Low	15.6	21.1	13.3	11.7	38.3

Editor's Note: The Council for the Promotion of Democracy is the major opposition group outside institutionalized politics. It consists largely of students, workers, intellectuals, and Christians.

Are our nation's media fulfilling their journalistic roles?

	Fully	Generally	Not Generally	Not At All	Don't Know
	2.3	21.8	49.2	19.6	7.0
Occupation					
Professionals	0.0	15.2	63.0	21.7	0.0
Bureaucrats	0.0	18.5	48.1	33.3	0.0
Technocrats	0.0	17.4	58.7	23.9	0.0
Clerks	1.4	16.5	55.4	22.3	4.3
Workers	2.9	29.4	48.5	16.2	2.9
Sales/Service	2.8	24.3	48.6	17.5	6.8
Agriculture	4.4	25.6	41.1	17.8	11.1
Students	0.0	4.2	49.3	46.5	0.0
Housewives	3.5	25.5	53.0	10.0	8.0
Unemployed	2.2	26.4	30.8	17.6	23.1

How do you view the students' sit-in protest in the American Cultural Center?

	Not Anti-American in nature but only a demand for explanation of US role in the Kwangju Incident	Progressive, Anti-American	Don't Know
	54.1	20.3	25.4
Age			
20-29	61.3	17.2	21.2
30-39	58.1	17.7	23.8
40-49	49.5	25.0	25.5
50-59	45.0	23.8	31.1
Over 60	35.7	24.3	40.0
Educational Level			
Elementary School	38.2	20.8	41.0
Junior High School	45.5	24.8	29.7
High School	54.9	21.9	22.9
College	75.9	11.6	12.0

Editor's Note: Since the Kwangju massacre of May 1980, in which the United States was suspected of complicity, college students have staged various forms of protest against the United States, e.g., sitting in at American Cultural Centers in major cities, burning the Stars and Stripes. **(Concluded)**

First Japanese Mountaineers to Scale Paekdu and Kumgang

Mt. Paekdu, the highest mountain in Korea

A Japan-Korea friendship party headed by Ms. Takahashi Michiko left Tokyo on Feb. 10 for the DPRK in order to climb Mts. Paekdu and Kumgang.

It was the first time the DPRK has accepted a Japanese mountaineering team and the first time Mt. Paekdu has been open to foreign climbers in the depth of winter since the foundation of the DPRK.

At 2,750 meters above sea level, Mt. Paekdu is the highest mountain in the DPRK. Mt. Kumgang, 1,638 meters, has been a popular beauty spot since olden times and is known as the diamond mountain.

The five man expedition, including an editor and a student has been sponsored by the "Asahi Shimbun" and the "Asahi National Broadcasting". All the members are from the Japan Serow Club.

Ms. Takahashi was recommended for the expedition last year by her uncle Mr. Utsunomiya Tokuma, a member of the House of Councillors, who has been active in the Japan-Korea friendship campaign.

She believes that through mountain climbing exchanges, mutual understanding between Japan and Korea will be promoted.

Application for the expedition was made at the end of last year and on Jan. 17 this year they received a reply from the DPRK saying that the expedition could go ahead.

Mt. Paekdu is a main peak of the Changbaek mountains which are located near the Chinese border. It is a dormant volcano that has been regarded as a sacred mountain since olden times. The mountain was also very important during the liberation struggle as President Kim Il Sung led the anti-Japanese armed struggle from here. Together with Mt. Kumgang it is one of the most scenic spots in the DPRK.

Chongryun Hokkaido Hq. Attacked by Japanese Right-wing Hooligans

Two members of a Japanese right-wing group attacked the Hokkaido headquarters of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on Feb. 17.

Around 12:30 pm a certain Suganuma illegally entered the building and made abusive remarks to staff at the 1st floor reception before picking up an ashtray and hurling it at the wall. When headquarters officials attempted to prevent his violence by restraining him, an accomplice who had been waiting outside entered the office and became violent.

Officials of Chongryun managed to restrain the men, took them to a police station and urged police to investigate the background behind the incident.

The two hooligans appeared outside the office around 9:00 am and began scattering anti-DPRK and anti-Chongryun leaflets.

At 5:30 pm the same day Chongryun officials of the Hokkaido headquarters held an urgent press conference at the Grand Hotel in Sapporo and announced that violence had taken place as a result of hooliganism by Japanese rightists. It was pointed out that the attack reminded them of gun shots fired at the Chongryun head office in Tokyo by two right-wing hooligans in November 1983. The incident occurred at the time when anti-DPRK and anti-Chongryun campaign was being conducted following the Rangoon explosion case in October 1983, which was sponsored by the Chun junta themselves.

DMZ a Godsend to Siberian Cranes

Manchurian cranes stay over the coldest seasons in Korea.

According to a Jan. 19 report of Stars and Stripes the Siberian Crane, a majestic white bird with black-tipped wings had almost become extinct, said George Archibald, director of the International Crane Foundation in Baraboo, Wis., U.S.

Archibald said Korea's Demilitarized Zone has been "a godsend to this magnificent bird."

He attributed this to the fact that the DMZ is off limits to man and machine. Therefore the crane has been able to make a comeback. Ten years ago there were only about 100. However, now there are about 1,000.

Archibald gained international attention several years ago when he was filmed doing a mating dance with a whooping crane. Immitating the dance of a male, Archibald was successful in getting the crane to lay an egg. The egg was artificially fertilized and later hatched.

According to the investigation made by Archibald at the DMZ and its southern side in 1974, some 40 cranes around the Sachon River of Panmunjom, the truce village, 15 in the northern side of Inchon City, and some 80-100 Siberian cranes at Cholwon stayed over the coldest seasons.

Mr. Pak U Il, a DPRK ornithologist, said in his report made at the "DPRK-Japan Symposium on Migration" held in Tokyo on Jan. 24 that the number of cranes around Panmunjom made clearly by Mr. Archibald investigation overlapped that of the investigation done in the DPRK. The number of Manchurian cranes around Inchon and Cholwon is estimated to be some 350. Then some 50 percent of total cranes which have bred in the Soviet Union and China stayed over the coldest seasons in Korea.

At present the flock of Manchurian cranes are seen in the Soviet Union, China and Japan. And the place where these cranes stay over are the central area of Korea and around the basin of the River Yangtzechiang.

Selection of Pushkin's Works & Others Published in DPRK

Various kinds of books including literary, scientific and technological and juvenile books were published in Korea last year.

A hundred and scores of kinds of literary works of different themes including scores of novels and medium-length stories were produced and published.

Successes were made in publishing works dealing with the exploits performed by President Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary history, and works of various themes depicting the Korean people's struggle for the liberation of the country and the building of a new country, mass heroism displayed by the people's army soldiers in the period of the past Fatherland Liberation War, and the Korean people's desire for national reunification.

Typical works among them are the novel "Anchor Raised" in a cycle of novels "Immortal History," novels "Day Breaks over Rivers and Mountains" (by Paek Bo Hum), "Iron Conviction" (by Kim Ri Don) and "New History of a Mountain Village" part 2 (by Sin Jin Sun).

The novel "Day Breaks over Rivers and Mountains" impressively tells how political workers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army awakened people to class consciousness and built up lower organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first anti-Japanese national united front body in Korea, in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

A selection of lyric poems "Love in Sun Rays" and scores of other poetrical works, a collection of theoretical articles on literature and art and literary libraries came off the press in large quantities.

Nearly 50 kinds of works of classical literature, world literature and world juvenile literature including "Selection of Pushkin's Works" were published and widely read.

Many scientific and technological books also came off the press.

Publishing houses brought out hundreds of kinds of scientific, technological and theoretical books including "Diking Tideland" dealing with a new rational method of diking tideland suited to the topographical conditions of Korea, "Modern Cement Production Technology" and "Handbook of Transistors."

The Science and Encyclopedia Publishing House brought out over 160 kinds of scientific and technological books and the Industrial Publishing House and the Agricultural Publishing House more than 200 kinds of books.

"Russian-Korean Dictionary," "Dictionary of Electronic Terms" and many other dictionaries were also published.

Unusual successes were made in publishing books needed for cultural and emotional education of youth, students and school children.

"Selected Works of World Juvenile Scientific Expedition," "Scientific Dictionary for Students" and books of scientific stories and collections of popular stories, legends and fables came off the press to delight the new generation.

Last year the Kumsong Youth Publishing House translated and published over 100 kinds of books and scores of juvenile books.

CORRECTION

The People's Korea erroneously reported in its article "Stories on Mr. Kim Jong Il (9)" carried on page 2, Feb. 7, 1987, No. 1,324 issue, that in 1987 industrial production grew by 17 percent... The correct year is 1978.

We regret the error...Ed.

"Is South Korea Going to Be the Next Philippines?"

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article entitled "Is South Korea Going to Be the Next Philippines?" appeared in the Jan. 25 issue of The Washington Post. The author, Selig S. Harrison, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is a former Northeast Asia bureau chief of The Post. He has visited south Korea 21 times since 1967, most recently in September. Excerpts:

Will south Korea become another Philippines? Although the two cases differ in many ways, there is one crucial similarity that helps to explain why Gen. Chun Doo Hwan faces increasingly bitter and widespread opposition. Corruption in the Korean military regime, in some instances touching Chun's family, has now reached proportions that could eventually rival those of the Marcos period.

Relatives of Chun's wife, Lee Soon Ja, have been tarnished by a major financial scandal, and political foes have charged that his younger brother, Chun Kyung Hwan, has links to leading organized crime figures.

On a recent visit to Seoul, I asked people in all walks of life why a secret poll taken for the government recently by a leading newspaper showed 66.4 percent "opposed" to the present government, another 20.5 percent "strongly opposed" and only 1.6 percent "satisfied." Middle-class moderates and more committed opposition supporters emphasized different reasons, but nearly everyone talked about the blatant corruption of what many called "this dirty regime."

Like most of the other factors that fuel the opposition, such as widening economic inequalities, corruption has been magnified by the Korean economic boom. South Korea's annual 7 percent growth rate presents a striking contrast to the virtual economic collapse of the Philippines during the last days of Marcos. But one of the keys to such rapid growth is a tightly centralized economic system that has provided a built-in invitation for abuse of power by insiders.

Emulating Japan, successive Korean military rulers have built an integrated network of government-supported conglomerates and affiliated banks designed to give Seoul a coordinated competitive thrust in world markets. In contrast to the Japanese business-government partnership, however, with its democratic checks and balances, this close-knit Korean economic structure emerges from a police state and is inherently vulnerable to manipulation from the top.

Leading banks and corporations were easily induced to cooperate when a finance company set up by relatives of Chun's wife concocted a grandiose scheme for illegally profiteering in promissory notes – a scheme so audacious that it could have been dreamed up only in the heady atmosphere of authoritarian power unchecked by a free press or parliament.

Borrowing $115 million from two leading banks, the finance company made long-term loans totaling this amount to six financially-pressed corporations, according to Korean press reports. The corporations then signed promissory notes worth $522 million – more than four times the amount of the actual loans; these notes then were resold at this price with bank guarantees. The case came to light after arguments developed over the division of the $407 million in profits. Initially exposed by the underground press – press consisting of some newspapers, but also pamphlets and irregularly published journals put out by students, labor unions, religious activists and former journalists fired under pressure from the government – it eventually went to the courts but received only sketchy coverage in the controlled media, leaving many questions unanswered.

Although Chun's wife was not implicated in the scandal, her uncle, Brig. Gen. Lee Kyu-gwang, and his sister-in-law, Chang Yong-ja, a glamorous 38-year-old divorcee, were convicted in 1982 on multiple charges including fraud, breach of trust and bribery. The presidents of the two banks later resigned. Lee's parole from prison has made the case a continuing cause celebre and, according to the underground press, Chang Yong-ja has been given a specially-outfitted cell, furnished like a plush apartment, provoking a sit-in protest by her fellow prisoners.

With its unusually high literacy rate (98 percent), South Korea has a politically super-sensitized public. Since opposition statements generally go unreported or downplayed in the daily press and TV, many Koreans rely as much on the underground press and the coffee house rumor mill as on the controlled media. This polarized journalistic climate makes it difficult to pin down information concerning the alleged role of Chun's family in certain corruption cases.

An 83-page underground report on politics and corruption has alleged that Chun's father-in-law, Lee Kyu-tong, was involved in the Myungsung land scandal, in which a newly-formed consortium of 20 companies obtained re-zoning permits that made possible the development of resorts and golf courses in the virgin Sulak and Chiri mountain areas. The underground press has alleged that the Myungsung group, armed with advance knowledge of the permits, had bought up nearly a million acres of land at bargain prices. According to the Korean press, the consortium grossed $54 million in 1982 before 22 company officials were sentenced for violations of tax laws, construction codes and forestry regulations.

No direct evidence has surfaced to substantiate charges that the father-in-law or any other relatives were involved. Roh Tae Woo, parliamentary leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, dismissed corruption charges as "greatly exaggerated." He said that there was no evidence linking the president's family with the Myungsung scandal.

Nonetheless, there is a widespread public conviction that someone in Chun's inner circle must have fixed the re-zoning permits and shared in the profits. Similarly, despite a lack of evidence, Chun himself has been automatically suspect after underground press reports of several politically uncooperative companies changing ownership. In all of these cases, the enterprises reportedly have been sold or gone out of business after government prosecution for tax evasion or other offenses, only to turn up later under new names, rejuvenated, in the hands of someone close to the president. Roh also denied that the president's family was involved in the ownership changes.

Chun Doo Hwan's brother graduated from the Seoul Judo School, the army adjutant school and the Commerce College of Yongnam University. He then earned an M.A. in physical education, teaching at the Peabody College in Nashville, Tenn. After a few years in Los Angeles, where he was a familiar figure in local night clubs, "Little Chun" returned to Seoul. He worked first as a bodyguard for the president of Samsung, a leading conglomerate, and later in the palace security force during the Park Chung Hee regime.

When Chun came to power, however, according to a knowledgeable source, Chun Kyung Hwan rapidly emerged as the man to see in Seoul for favorable treatment on tax matters, government construction contracts and import licenses. Controversial relatives of a head of state are not a problem unique to Korea. But unlike Billy Carter, however – who never held a government position – Chun Kyung Hwan was appointed by his brother, the president, to be director of the government's far flung rural public works program, Saemaul, which has a $118 million annual budget. Saemaul's failure to present a detailed budget to the National Assembly has led some legislators to question whether "Little Chun" has mis-appropriated funds.

On several occasions, most of them not reported in the controlled media, opposition Assembly members say they have attempted unsuccessfully to get "Little Chun" to testify. On one occasion, it was announced that he had suffered a heart attack, though an American embassy official who called to extend his sympathies said he found him on the golf course. On another occasion he pleaded an unavoidable engagement abroad.

The transcript of the National Assembly, which is not published but can be consulted in the Assembly library, is replete with angry exchanges over the secrecy surrounding Saemaul financial records. On August 26, 1985, opposition deputy Kim Tong-choo, citing Finance Ministry data indicating that Saemaul had received $475 million over a four-year period, demanded to know "why the General Accounting Office has not audited these funds even once, and why this Assembly is not given the slightest accounting?" Another deputy, Kim Jong Bo, pointed out that the differential between the import cost and the domestic distribution price of beef cattle totalled $542 million between 1980 and 1984 and $80 million in 1983 alone. Fisticuffs erupted in a committee meeting when Kim asked where the money had gone.

Beyond questions of misappropriated funds, allegations have been made that Saemaul has put the muscle on businessmen. Opposition deputy Park Youg-man declared in the Assembly that "small businessmen and civic leaders in the countryside are taking out loans in order to pay 'voluntary' contributions to Saemaul." Park noted a report that Saemaul's assets had increased from $17.8 million in 1981 to $53 million in 1984, observing that Saemaul should "pass on its remarkable management techniques to business struggling in these times of recession."

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

road of detente and national reconciliation, not the road of heightened tensions and war.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and her reunification, it must not heighten the tension by holding military exercises but eliminate the basic factor of heightened tensions by withdrawing its troops and nuclear weapons and all other combat equipment.

If the U.S. and south Korean rulers persistently cling to the criminal military exercises, not heeding our warnings, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

We express the belief that the peace-loving governments, political parties, public organisations and international organisations and peoples of all countries of the world will build up stronger public opinion to denounce Team Spirit and strengthen solidarity with our people's just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea and the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

The entire working people and the People's Army officers and men should unite firmly around the party and the leader, closely watch the moves of the U.S. and south Korean authorities and take full posture for combat mobilization to decisively smash any surprise attack of the enemy of peace and thereby defend the land, sea and sky of the country as firm as a rock.

War Game Rapped World-Wide

As was reported earlier, at the end of last month, foreign ministries of the Soviet Union and China published statements denouncing the war game, insisting that Team Spirit would aggravate tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

They were joined by the foreign ministries of Cuba, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and many other countries. The Headquarters of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Political Bureau of the Palestine Liberation Organization also denounced the military exercises of the U.S. and the south Korean authorities.

The Norwegian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Denmark in their letters condemned the military manoeuvres to harass peace and security in the world and attack the DPRK. The world people will no more tolerate such military exercises, they added.

Thirty-two Indian parliamentarians, 25 Danish parliamentarians, Peruvian parliamentarians, the speaker of the national assembly of Tanzania, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Arab Lawyers Union, the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Trade Unions International of the Food Industry, Tobacco, Hotel and Allied Workers warned that if the U.S. and the south Korean authorities staged the joint military exercises, failing to respond to the just peace proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they will meet with strong protest and denunciation of the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

(Continued from page 1)

standing committee of the All-China Sports Federation and the Executive Committee of the Chinese Olympic Committee which closed in Beijing on Jan. 17, said that the COC considered the proposition of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK to co-host the 24th Summer Olympic Games for 1988 to be an important one.

On Jan. 27, Moises Hasan, chairman of the Nicaraguan Olympic Committee, in his letter to the IOC President expressed the hope of the Nicaraguan Olympic Committee that the '88 Olympic Games would be equally held in the north and the south of Korea, and reaffirmed the support of the committee to it.

The co-hosting plan is supported by: D. Dashdovdon, chairman of the Mongolian NOC; Raphael Kubaga, chairman of the Tanzanian NOC; Indian parliamentarians including G. Mukherjee and B.S. Methy; the Cuban Prensa Latina News Agency.

The DPRK's co-hosting proposal was also supported at a conference of executives of international divisions of sports organizations of socialist countries held in Havana, the KCNA reported on Feb. 2.

The attendants were from Cuba, the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Viet Nam, etc.

On Dec. 3 last year, the Indian Committee to Support the Olympic Co-hosting by the North and South of Korea was formed in New Delhi.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA **Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881** **Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.**